

Table 28. Selected employment characteristics of doctoral scientists and engineers, by occupation: 2001

Occupation	Unemployment rate	Involuntarily out-of-field rate	Labor force participation rate
	[percent]		
All occupations.....	1.3	4.1	88.8
Scientists.....	1.1	2.9	88.8
Computer and information scientists.....	1.9	12.3	94.4
Computer/information scientists.....	2.0	14.4	94.8
Postsecondary teachers, computer sciences.....	1.3	3.3	93.0
Mathematical scientists.....	1.2	2.1	90.1
Mathematical scientists.....	1.8	2.3	93.1
Postsecondary teachers, math sciences.....	0.8	1.9	88.3
Life and related scientists.....	1.0	1.0	88.0
Agricultural and food scientists.....	2.0	1.9	82.7
Biological scientists, excluding medical scientists.....	1.5	1.5	87.1
Medical scientists.....	0.9	0.4	91.4
Forestry and conservation scientists.....	S	S	82.8
Postsecondary teachers, biological sciences.....	S	1.0	87.6
Postsecondary teachers, other life and related sciences.....	0.4	S	88.5
Physical and related scientists.....	1.3	2.6	85.0
Chemists, except biochemistry.....	2.2	2.0	81.7
Earth scientists.....	1.1	3.9	86.4
Physics and astronomers.....	1.3	3.9	86.9
Other physical scientists.....	S	8.0	83.8
Postsecondary teachers, chemistry.....	S	1.2	85.6
Postsecondary teachers, physics.....	S	2.4	85.8
Postsecondary teachers, other physical and related sciences.....	1.2	2.4	90.9
Social scientists.....	0.9	2.6	88.0
Economists.....	3.2	1.0	87.4
Political scientists.....	S	S	81.9
Sociologists and anthropologists.....	S	1.7	81.9
Other social scientists.....	S	4.3	88.9
Postsecondary teachers, economics.....	S	1.0	91.3
Postsecondary teachers, political science.....	0.9	2.9	90.4
Postsecondary teachers, sociology.....	S	2.4	85.8
Postsecondary teachers, other social sciences.....	S	5.8	88.9
Psychologists.....	0.6	2.0	91.7
Psychologists.....	0.6	2.1	92.0
Postsecondary teachers, psychology.....	0.8	1.7	90.7
Engineers.....	1.5	2.8	89.0
Aerospace/aeronautical engineers.....	1.9	5.2	85.0
Chemical engineers.....	1.9	2.7	86.6
Civil and architectural engineers.....	1.3	3.7	91.4
Electrical and related engineers.....	1.4	3.6	90.8
Materials/metallurgical engineers.....	3.7	S	97.0
Mechanical engineers.....	1.9	2.6	89.3
Other engineers.....	2.2	2.8	87.7
Postsecondary teachers, engineering.....	0.5	1.2	89.5

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Table 28. Selected employment characteristics of doctoral scientists and engineers, by occupation: 2001

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Occupation	Unemployment rate	Involuntarily out-of-field rate	Labor force participation rate
	[percent]		
Non-S&E occupations.....	1.7	7.6	88.7
Top/mid-level managers, administrators, etc.....	1.6	5.1	89.3
Health and related occupations.....	0.7	6.6	90.4
Teachers, except S&E postsecondary teachers.....	1.2	3.9	89.2
Technicians/technologists.....	3.0	18.8	90.9
Sales and marketing occupations.....	2.4	21.3	87.1
Other non-S&E occupations.....	3.0	14.8	83.7

KEY: S=Suppressed due to too few cases (fewer than 50 weighted cases). S&E = science and engineering.

NOTES: If the respondent was unemployed during the survey reference period, occupation of last job was reported. Excludes estimated 518 individuals who reported never having worked so could not be classified by occupation. Labor force is defined as those employed (E) plus those unemployed and seeking work (U). Population (P) is defined as all S&E doctorate holders under age 76, residing in U.S. during the week of April 15, 2001, who earned their doctorate from U.S. institutions. The labor force participation rate (RLF) is the ratio of the labor force to the population: $RLF = (E+U)/P$. The unemployment rate (R_U) is the ratio of those who are unemployed but seeking employment (U) to the total labor force (E+U): $RU = U/(E+U)$. Involuntary-out-of field rate is the percent of employed individuals who reported they were working part-time exclusively because suitable full-time work was not available and/or working in an area not related to the first doctoral degree (in their principal job) at least partially because suitable work in the field was not available.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Statistics, 2001 Survey of Doctorate Recipients